



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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SUFFERING EYES,
with the progress of modern
scientific discoveries
should be at a minimum. But
SUFFERING EYES will con-
tinue just the same if people
will not avail themselves of
these precious discoveries. We
can fit you with glasses that will
improve your sight and relieve
you from pain.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,791. 號一十九百七十九萬一第 日十初月十年酉辛 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1921. 三拜禮 號九月一拾年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH.

BOORD & SON
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and
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FINEST
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LONDON BOTTLED
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SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
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LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " 3.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
2.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Comprode Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
TIME-TABLE.
On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1921, with further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)
DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	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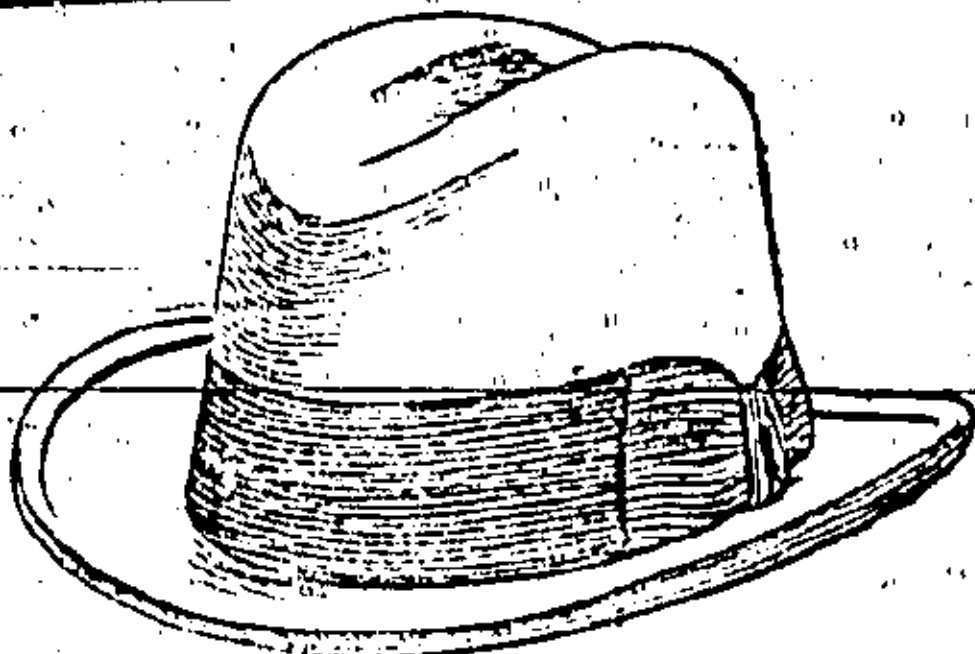
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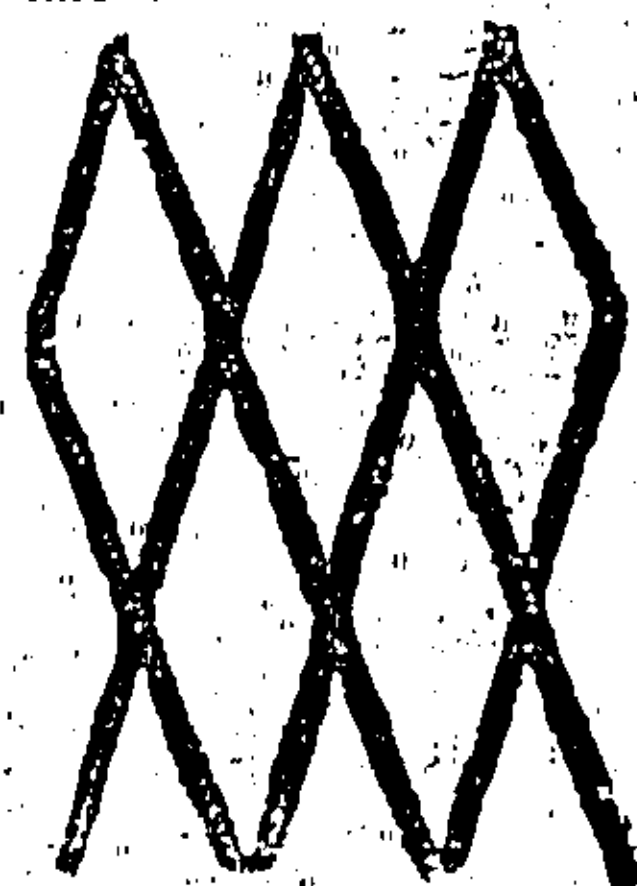
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"THE UTMOST LIMIT."

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE OFFER
TO "SINN FEIN."

Mr. Churchill addressed an audience of about 5,000 in the Caird Hall, Dundee, on September 24th. Lord Provost Spence presided.

Mr. Churchill said:—"His Majesty's Government have been profoundly disappointed by the reception by Mr. de Valera of the historic offer of Dominion Home Rule which we made to him in July. You will easily understand how much it has cost many of those who compose or support the Government to make such proposals and to enter upon such negotiations. We have had to forget many acute and real causes of strife and wrath, we have had to put up with many biting taunts, and to bear the reproaches of many valued friends. But we have been united in feeling that the main interests of the British Empire would be so greatly furthered by a lasting settlement of peace with the Irish people that no personal inclinations or declarations of party views should be allowed to stand in the way of such a hope.

Believe me, we have never doubted, and we do not now doubt, the power of Great Britain, if her people are united and resolute, to enforce the existing law upon all classes and creeds throughout Ireland without fear, favour, or affection. But we earnestly desired, if it were possible, to spare the people of Ireland, and our own people too, after all these years of fighting, the losses and miseries which such a proceeding must at the present time entail. And, secondly, we felt that before embarking on so serious a task we were bound, alike in prudence and in justice, to clear away all possible misunderstanding, to make a fair offer to Ireland, and to place ourselves in the position, if that offer were rejected, of being able to marshal, with certainly behind our cause the conviction of our countrymen, the support of the Empire, and the opinion of the civilized world.

The offer which we have made has certainly produced that result. It far exceeds—except in one respect (which I will deal with later)—anything that Mr. Gladstone ever proposed or Mr. Parnell ever demanded. It goes far beyond the projects to which Mr. Redmond devoted his life. It has been acclaimed by friends of Ireland in every part of the world, particularly in America and in Australia. It has been appreciated and admired by every foreign country, including many who are quite indifferent to our affairs. It is put forward, not as the offer of a party Government confronted by a formidable opposition and anxious to bargain for the Irish vote; it is put forward with the united sanction of both the historic parties in the State, indeed, of all parties. It is a national offer, it is a generous offer, it is a sincere offer; and it is an offer which can without doubt be immediately carried into effect by those who have made it.

THE KEY OF ULSTER.

I regret, and I am sure I speak for you—aye, and I think for Scotland, when I say that we regret, and I think that this offer should not have been frankly accepted in a generous spirit. We regret it because, substantially, and in principle our offer goes to the utmost limit possible to us. (Cheers.) And if it is rejected we have nothing else to give. I do not mean that questions of detail or of method, variations in mode, alternative presentations acceptable to Irish historical sentiment—I do not mean that these cannot be considered. On the contrary, it is for that very purpose that a conference would be so valuable. But upon the supreme issue of the allegiance of Ireland to His Majesty the King—whether as King of Ireland or as King of Great Britain and Ireland, I do not now examine on that supreme issue and on the association of Ireland with the British Commonwealth and Empire—upon that issue we are resolved not to yield an inch. And in that position we ask you to sustain us. (Cheers.)

I said there was one respect in which the offer we have now made fell short of that made by Mr. Gladstone. It would be wrong to slur over this important point. The people of Ulster, as secured a Parliament of their own, and are not put under a Home Rule Parliament sitting in Dublin. (Cheers.) To that extent it is quite true that we have not gone the length Mr. Gladstone tried to go. But how could we? Is there any one in his senses who could conceive our forcing Ulster—loyal Ulster—against her will into an association of that kind? Ulster has made enormous sacrifices in her views. No one can say Ulster is standing in the path of the wishes of the rest of Ireland. She has consented to great changes in her status in order to conform to what she believes is in the interest of the British Empire, and in order, whilst safeguarding her own position, not to bar the way to the different aspirations of the majority in Southern Ireland. Ulster's position is now solidly established. She will certainly never be driven from that position by force. But there is one key which would unlock the gates of Ulster, and it is a key which the people of Southern Ireland can at any moment lay hold of. That is loyalty to the British Empire. (Cheers.) If, for instance, after a period of years the Irish had managed to keep a decent, respectable Government going in Dublin, had maintained law and order throughout their country, had shown a neighbourly attitude towards Great Britain and were playing their part, like Scotsmen have done, in the life and government and guidance of the British Empire, then I am sure that the differences which have hitherto divided Ireland so fiercely would gradually pass away, and that the fundamental community of interest of the whole island, North and South together, would increasingly assert itself. And thus we should once again see a united Ireland. And that is the only way in which we shall ever see it. (Cheers.)

After reading every scrap of the correspondence that has passed, and following the negotiations with the fullest information from day to day, I must admit that I am still uncertain where these Irish leaders stand. I only know where we stand. (Cheers.) We have reached the end of our tether. How could we agree to the setting up of a separate foreign Republic in Ireland? How could anyone suppose that peace—the peace we all desire—would be found along that road? Not peace, but certain war—real war, not mere bushranging—would follow such a course.

IRISHMEN AS ALIENS IN THE EMPIRE.

Let us just see what would happen. The Irish Republic would be set up. The Government of Ulster would construct a fortified line along the frontier. The outposts of two armies would be in contact from the very beginning. Great Britain would always live in the apprehension that the Irish Republic was intriguing against her with other foreign nations, and I dare say the apprehension would be exceeding well founded. (Cheers.) We should always apprehend and suspect that the Irish Republic was offering our enemies abroad submarine bases or facilities on the coast of Ireland to strangle our life and trade. (A voice: "Bosh.")—or trying to make hostile combinations against us among the nations of the world. The only effective check we should have upon such activities—apart from going to war—would be to erect a tariff wall between Great Britain and Ireland, and then when the Irish attacked our interests we should be able to cut them off from our market here. Every Irishman—I daresay there are some in this hall this afternoon—and it may be news to them of the hundreds of thousands living in Scotland, England, Wales, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, or in any other part of the British Empire, would become by our recognition of an Irish Republic an alien immediately. And unless he chose to become naturalised and forswear his Irish nationality he would lose his vote and any public office or civic employment, and all rights of British citizenship. And if war broke out between the British Empire and the Irish Republic, as in my opinion, it certainly would, and after a very brief interval, every Irishman in the British Empire would become an alien enemy and would be in exactly the same position as the unfortunate Germans who were found in this country during the Great War. (Cheers.)

What a hideous and what an idiotic prospect is unfolded to our eyes. What a crime we should commit if, for the sake of a brief interval of relief from worry and strife, we condemned ourselves and our children after us to such misfortunes. We should be ripping up the British Empire and preparing certain war as a distant date, a war in which Britain would be called to the aid of Ulster, and in which the Irish Republic would do its best to embroil us with our fifth and kin in the United States. No, we cannot do this. War-worship as we may be, ardently desirous of peace and amity with the Irish people as we certainly are, we shall have to make further exertions, and use whatever strength we can command to the utmost, if we are confronted with such a claim as that. (Cheers.)

CONFERENCE AND PRINCIPLES.

But there are those who say, "Have a conference with the Sinn Fein representatives, and see if you cannot get them to accept your proposals after all." I am very much in favour of a conference, and I think there is a much better chance of agreement in personal discussion than in correspondence. (Cheers.) But it is just because I think a conference is an invaluable expedient that I am anxious about the situation at the present time. Nothing is easier in the world than to have a conference. But please remember that a conference is the only thing which stands between us and a complete rupture. Squander your conference, and peace is bankrupt. If the conference is held, and if it fails, then we shall be immediately face to face with those renewed and formidable exertions of which I have spoken to you. It is not a conference we want, but a successful conference. (Cheers.) Now Mr. de Valera has made it doubtful whether there is any chance of a successful conference. Willfully or else under duress, he has proclaimed that his delegates will attend such a conference as the representatives of a separate sovereign State. I am willing to make every allowance for his difficulties. Well was it said, "The man who rides a tiger has a difficulty in getting off." Certainly, I can assure you on behalf of the Government that no mere pedantry, no hair-splitting, no quibbling about words and phrases, no metaphysical perplexities, will be allowed by us to stand in the way of practical steps to peace.

But if the fundamental principles on which we have taken up our stand are which we have taken up our stand are challenged, it is wiser to be outspoken; it is much better not to encourage false or dangerous hopes. It is far better to make it quite clear when you are in a position that you can give no further concession. It is not for me to-day to anticipate the decision at which the Cabinet will arrive, but, having heard this statement on the Irish question and the principles which are guiding us and the limits which are restraining our action, I trust you will permit me to assure the Cabinet, in your name, that we have your confidence, and that, if need be, we shall have your help. (Prolonged cheers.)

THE AMERICAN EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

The Senate at Washington on October 25th voted to repeal the present excess profits taxes, effective next January.

GOLF NOTES.

[BY ZODIAC.]

The first two rounds of the Championship were completed on Sunday under ideal conditions for this part of the world. The fairway was very hard but the greens were excellent considering all things, and the Greens Committee are to be congratulated upon this. The tees are not so good, and I fail to see how it is going to be possible ever to have good tees without spending a large sum of money; the annual cost for upkeep must necessarily be very heavy, too. In the circumstances I am convinced that matting tees are the only kind that will be successful at Fanling. Two have been tried at Deep Water Bay, but unfortunately they were put down the wrong way up, and, although it makes no difference to the player, it makes a great difference in the life of the mat.

I have rather wandered from my subject, the Championship. Of course, there were the usual number of surprises; there always are! Mr. T. W. Hill treated us to one last year, and repeated it again this year by being beaten in the first round. Major Bagnall comes within the same category, but this year it was due to bad luck; he was indisposed and therefore, the second round was too much for him. One does not wish to discredit in any way Mr. Ireland's victory; he was out in 39 and even had Major Bagnall been fit he would not have had matters all his own way.

Another of the favourites, Mr. "Jock" Stewart, was in Hospital the previous week and he deserves great credit for getting through the first two rounds, especially the second round, where he beat Mr. Camidge at the 10th hole after being as many as 4 down at one period of the game.

Mr. Ferguson's defeat in the first round was unexpected. Messrs. Buckland and K. McVillie Smith won both their rounds, but the latter only just scraped home in the second; he was one down on the 18th tee and put his second over the green, thereby looking as if he had thrown away his chances. However, he holed a long putt from the edge of the green for a 4 and as his opponent, Mr. Redmond, took 3 putts, the match was squared, and Mr. Smith won the 10th.

Messrs. De Rome, Purves and Crupnell all did well to get into the third round. The first-named was playing very steadily all day and if he keeps his form he will give Mr. Stewart a hard fight next Sunday. If there are no surprises then the final should be a very interesting one.

Last week, in discussing the various proposed amendments of the bye-laws that will be put before the general meeting to be held at 5.15 this afternoon, I did not give the Committee's reason for amending Article 31. I have since been authorised to do so, and it will be just as well if my readers take careful note of it and think it over before coming to the meeting.

The idea is to form a Junior Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, to admit a certain number of members at a reduced entrance-fee and subscription, such members to have the full rights and privileges of a full member, but at Happy Valley only. That is to say, they may use the Club-house and course at Happy Valley, but not at Fanling or Deep Water Bay. It is proposed to admit 50 members to commence with, at an entrance fee of \$10 and a monthly subscription of \$2. The Committee have every reason to believe that the members will be forthcoming and that it may even be necessary to have a waiting-list.

The scheme commends itself for two reasons. First, there are many men in the Colony who would enjoy a game of golf, but find that to be a full member of the Club makes too great a call on their purse, and that, therefore, they would have to give up golf, whereas they could afford to join the Junior Section and keep up their game. Secondly, it appears that the Happy Valley course is a luxury, as members have three other courses where they can play. This, from an outsider's point of view, is quite sound, but the Committee realise that the retention of this course is very necessary for the use of many members who, although entitled to play on the other courses, cannot for one reason or another do so except on rare occasions, so the loss of the Valley would hit them badly. At the same time it is difficult to convince the Recreation Ground Committee of this fact without figures to support it. So, if the Junior Section is formed the course will justify its existence.

I must admit that I misread the amendment to Article 51, in that I did not realise that the members still have the power to set aside this bye-law by a special resolution of a general meeting of the Club. It does not, as I said last week, give the General Committee greater powers than heretofore, except that the bye-law forming a Junior Section is not consistent with anything contained in the Memorandum or Articles of Association as they stand at present.

In the circumstances I strongly advise members to vote for the amendment. In the event of the Junior Section being formed—and there is every reason for supposing that it will be—the wives, daughters and sisters of the members would enjoy the privileges extended to the wives, daughters and sisters of full members, as far as Happy Valley is concerned. Also, junior members wishing

to become full members could do so by being put up for election and balloted for in the usual way; if elected, they would only pay the difference between the entrance-fee already paid and the current entrance fee. Of course, they would be liable for the full subscription.

Apparently some members are ignorant of the bye-law restricting three and four ball matches on the Old Course, Fanling, on Saturday afternoon. It is clearly stated that, no three or four ball match is permitted, except when a Saturday is a public holiday.

Another new bye-law which some members are apt to overlook, is that forbidding cars to drive past the garage. It may be inconvenient to have to get out and unpack one's belongings about 200 yards from the Club-house, but it is a rule that has been made for very good reasons. The road approaching the Club-house is very narrow and, if used by motors, is liable to lead to accidents to the less fortunate who are not possessors of cars; moreover, chauffeurs are no respecters of other people's property and think nothing of damaging flower-pots and hedges. The chauffeurs who parked their cars by the caddy-master's shop were in the habit of going into the kitchen and making a nuisance of themselves.

There is a marked improvement, on Sundays, in the service at tiffin, and also in the discipline of the caddies. These facts are due, no doubt, to the presence of the Superintendent. I have been asked to point out to members that the service of tiffin will be still further facilitated if only they will, when ordering tiffin, state whether they want them in the Ladies' or Men's Club-house. At present many members go to the Ladies' Club without having previously given this information.

The stewardess is most anxious that I should draw attention to the fact that chickens in China have the same number of legs and wings as those at home, and, therefore, it is impossible for every one to have the breast! (Apparently there are a great number of delicate golfers.)

The "cumshas" in caddies' habit is still prevalent, and I am sorry to have to say it; ladies are the worst offenders! It is such a bad habit and has been pointed out so often that I cannot refrain from being outspoken, reminding ladies that they are honorary members and, as such, the least they can do is to show their appreciation by adhering to the Club's rules and regulations.

There are notices in Chinese posted about at Fanling warning caddies that they are liable to be arrested if found on the Railway Station or molesting richshas. Both the Committee and Police have done everything in their power to discipline the caddies and unless the members back them up it is useless to expect any improvement.

I am glad to see that the Mixed Four-some competition on Friday is to be played over the New Course. The Ladies' Committee would do well to follow the lead, if they wish to make the ladies' competitions more popular.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

NAVY'S ARMY.

For the Exhibition Match at Eokun-poo on Armistice Day, the following have been selected:
—Royal Navy.—Evo (Cairo); Burko (Cairo) and Wetherby (Curlaw); (capt.) Grant (Tamar), Hudson (Tamar) and Wilson (Curlaw); Savage (Ambrose), Savage (Columbo), Matthews (Cairo), Cook (Curlaw) and Fawcett (Ambrose). Reserves: Halton (Tamar), Ford (Columbo), Hannaford (Ambrose) and Cleaves (Curlaw).

Colours.—Blue shirts.
Army.—Smith (Wills); Trivett (Wills) and L. E. A. Moore (Wills) (capt.). Lelliott (R.G.A.), Lancaster (S/Wills) and L. H. B. Donovan (R.G.A.); Warren (Wills), Townsend (R.E.), Menham (Wills), Harris (R.G.A.) and Amor (Wills). Reserves: Hooper (R.A.S.C.), Coopers (R.E.), Evans (Wills) and McHugh (R.G.A.).
Colours.—Red shirts.
Referee: Mr. Jones, R.N. Kick-off, 4 p.m.

Mrs. Stuart, daughter of Colman, mustaid maker, and widow of a professor left £23,000; Alan Cadell of the United Provinces, £8,703; Bishop J. J. of Ch. ster, £3,013; Peter Malloch of Parish fish ng, tackle maker, £40,000; Lord Eustace Cecil, £146,000; Doctor William Dundas, Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh, £147,000; Gamble North, dealer in nitrate of soda, £255,000; Doctor George Ramsay Professor of Humanity, Glasgow, £27,000.

WHEN A MAN'S FORTY.

If he has not previously worn glasses, he should lose no time in having his sight properly tested. If he has worn them, he should make quite sure by a scientific test that his glasses do not want altering. This is important. Up to the age of forty the muscles of the eyes will sometimes make up for defect by straining. After forty, the elasticity of those muscles gradually lessens until they become quite tant. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to test your sight accurately. Arrive.

LOCAL WEDDING.
WAY-DENISON.

St. John's Cathedral was the scene of a very pretty and interesting wedding yesterday when Mr. Herbert Castle Bartow-Way son of Mr. and Mrs. Way of Tientsin was married to Miss Marjorie Nina Denison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison of Hongkong. The ceremony, which was conducted by The Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. J. Holliman, was fully choral and nothing could have been more delightful than the effect of the bridal procession against the background of white chrysanthemums and waving palms. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked beautiful. Her dresses were of softly draped ivory satin-brocade with a deep silk fringe edging; the train was of curlicue-cross lace over soft satin and the veil of tulle caught in with orange blossom was most becomingly arranged over her Titian hair. She wore a string of pearls, the gift of her father, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and maidenhair which was presented by Madame Flint and which was tied with a great bow of tulle. The bride was attended by two bridesmaids, her sister Miss Marjorie Denison and Miss Courtney Way who wore most effective gowns of pale mauve brocade, made in Watteau style draped in panels. Their hats were of black velvet and they carried black violets trimmed with sprays of pink roses, violets or maiden hair and they wore pearl brooches, the gift of the bridegroom. The flower girl, Miss Yvonne Shannon, niece of the bride, was a picture in a simple white georgette dress belted with silver-flowers. Her hair dress was a dainty Dutch basket of lace and silver.

Mr. John Bentley was the best man. The bride's mother, Mrs. Denison, was in grey gown, the handsomely embroidered in its own colour, a dainty emerald collar and a black velvet hat with a single ostrich feather.

Mrs. Way the bridegroom's mother who with her daughters, came from Tientsin for the wedding wore a handsome gown of moiré satin with a black tulle and ostrich feathers, and an emerald collar.

Miss Shannon, the bride's sister, wore a graceful cape of finger-brown satin, over a kimono of embroidered net and apricot satin with a picture hat of finger-brown hatter's plush.

Miss Way, sister of the bridegroom, wore a lovely original gown of blue, with a small moiré satin hat.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Lady Stubbs, assisted by Mr. Denison and the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, with Mrs. Denison, accompanied the bridal party to the vestry to sign the register.

The church was crowded with all Hongkong's oldest and best known residents, for the bride's family are amongst the oldest inhabitants of Hongkong. There were people present who attended the wedding of the parents of the bride.

The reception at the Hongkong Hotel, was a brilliant affair. The speeches were short and to the point and consisted of a toast to the bride and groom, by the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, a few words of thanks, and a call for a toast for the bridesmaids by the bridegroom with a response by the best man.

Mr. F. J. Day, great uncle of the bride, Mr. Ivan Grant-Smith and Mr. Eric Grant-Smith, uncles of the bride, and Mrs. Ivan Grant-Smith were among the relatives present. In addition to the long list of wedding presents appended, were many which came too late for insertion. While the bride was changing into her travelling costume of pale green embroidered georgette and grey tulle hat wreathed with ostrich feathers many of the younger guests danced.

The honeymoon is being spent at Taipo after which Mr. and Mrs. Way will take up their residence in Manila.

THE PRESENTS.

Following is the list of presents:—
Bride's Mother and Father, pearl necklace.
Bride's late Grandmother (Mrs. Grant Smith), diamond ring.
Mr. Alabaster, necklace.
Mr. and Mrs. Lung, trinket box.
Major and Mr. Timms, cigar lighter.
Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, table cloth.
Mr. Cornhill, thermos case.
Hon. Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Kemp, thermos flask.

Mr. and Mrs. Abney, trinket box.
Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, sweet dishes.
Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, inkstand.
Mr. and Mrs. Bird, salt cellar.
Hon. Mr. T. L. and Mrs. Perkins, three books.
Mr. and Mrs. Edkins, writing set.
Mrs. Hall, toilet cloth.
Mrs. Moore, Indian scarf.
Mr. and Mrs. Adams, clock.
Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, clock.
Mr. and Mrs. Dowbiggin, cigarette box.
Mr. Turner, night-dress sachet and table centre.

Mr. G. G. Wood, clock.
Hon. Mr. C. and Mrs. Severn, news-holders.
Major and Mrs. Leslie Smith, cut glass bowl.
Dr. Sir Stuart and Lady Taylor, fruit knives.
Miss Drury, table cloth.
Dr. T. C. Johnson, spoons.
Mr. E. W. Hamilton, nut crackers.
Mr. and Mrs. Potter, salad spoons.
Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Hall, salt bottles.
Mrs. Layton, cut glass.

Sir W. and Lady Rees Davis, menu holders.
Mr. and Mrs. Wood, green bag.
Mrs. Jones, blackwood table.
Mr. Dwyer, handbag.
Col. Day and Col. Nicholson, lacquer bowls.
Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Hall, cut glass jug.
Hon. Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Bird, silver spoons.
Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, silver-framed.
Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Hall, silver-framed.
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Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, 12 spoons.
Lady Stubbs, 6 spoons.
Mrs. Haslem, table cloth.
Hon. Mr. P. H. and Mrs. Holyoak, silver cake stand.
Mr. and Mrs. Leask, silver and tortoise shell.
Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, silver sweet dishes.

Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, liqueur bottle.
Miss Hawken, glass jam jar.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Alabaster, bronze.
Miss Dorothy Clarke, glass jug.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Nelson and Mr. and Mrs. Dyer Ball, blackwood table.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Hodgson, silver frames.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hop, jade pendant.
Dr. and Mrs. Valentine, blue set.
Mrs. Seth, silver frames.
Mr. Mansfield, black tray.
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wood, silver sweet dishes.
Miss Townsend, Way Gray and Best, breakfast hot dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Moxon, silver salt cellar.
Dr. Quale, pearl brooch.
Miss Lawrence, silver egg cups.
Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, clock.
Col. and Mrs. Delacombe, table cloths.
Mr. Wallace, pickle forks.

Mr. and Mrs. Arey, silver sweet dishes.
Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, black cushion.
Mr. Miskin, two salt cellars.
Mr. and Mrs. Ram, silver cake basket.
Mr. Keith and Mr. Baker, table centre and doilies.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock, table cloth.
Mr. Shin Sham, table centre.
Mr. and Mrs. Bowdler, silver fish knife.
Mr. H. Gompertz, opium stool.
Mr. and Mrs. Owen Hughes, silver box.
Mr. and Mrs. Rodenhusser, thermos flask.

M. and Madame Leask, sweet dishes.
Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz, electric kettle.
Mr. Hudson and Mr. Alabaster, silver bowl.
Mr. de Rhodes, cushion.
Mr. Drake, sweet dishes.

Mr. Toft, cut glass vase.
Mr. and Mrs. Bell, cut glass jug.
Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, cut glass bottle.
Lieut. Com. and Mrs. Vining, table cloth.
Mr. Cobb, Mr. Grist and Mr. Blake, cut glass jug.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, silver bowl.
Capt. Archer, serviette rings.
Mr. and Mrs. Dodwell, cigarette case.
Mr. Courtenay, cut glass bowl.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Thomson, tea caddy.
Mr. and Mrs. Shewell, toast rack.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, cut glass jug.
Mrs. Murdoch, sunshade handle.
Hon. Mr. H. E. and Mrs. Pollock, electric iron.
Mrs. E. Jones, lamp.
Mr. Hill and Mr. B. Johnson, sweet dishes.

Dr. and Mr. Harston, ash trays.
Dr. and Mrs. Black, tea strainer.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Lammert, cut glass.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Lammert, cut glass.
Misses Bowen, a table.
Miss Williams, tray.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hay, tea spoons.
Mr. Wilkinson, entire dish.
Mr. Brayfield, silver ware.
Mr. C. P. Hay, cheque.
Mr. Eric Grant-Smith, cheque.
Major and Mrs. Grant-Smith, bag.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Grant-Smith, black and ivory handbag.
Mr. and Mrs. King, coffee service.

There was keen bidding on Monday for a lot of Crown Land at Taitam Bay which was put up to auction on the application of Mr. E. M. Hazelton. The lot measures 29,750 feet. It was put up to auction at an upset price of \$475, or two cents a foot. The applicant had to pay \$3,000, or 12 cents a square foot for the lot.

A lot at the northern end of Jordan Road, Kowloon, measuring 30,600 square feet, and known as Kowloon inland lot No. 1322, was put up to auction on the application of Messrs. Raven & Raven at an upset price of \$45,900, being \$1.50 a square foot; but the lot sold for \$71,000, or \$2.32 per square foot, the purchaser being Mr. Lam Cho-yin.

A lot of Crown Land measuring 80,000 square feet situated at Piper's Hill, Tai Po Road and known as New Kowloon lot 334 fetched \$3,200, being two hundred dollars above the upset price. Mr. Charles H. Wong of 19, Nathan Road was the purchaser.

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HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

JOCKEY CLUB STABLES ISOLATED FOR GLANDERS.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, Mr. G. R. Sayer presiding. There were also present the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, the Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Rosa, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Chou Shou-sen, Lieut.-Col. Humphreys, Dr. F. M. Ozorio, Dr. Black, and the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearce).

The Chairman said that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon reported a case of glanders at the Jockey Club Stables, Causeway Bay. Glanders was communicable to human beings and was almost invariably fatal. It was proposed, therefore, to recommend the Board to declare the Jockey Club Stables an infected area and to include in the infected area the polo ground. It was recommended also that the following action should be taken: that, without the written consent of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, no animal should be removed from its stall; that the stable door should be locked and the key retained by the owner of the stable; that no one except maifos at present attached to the stable should be admitted to the stable, except with the written permission of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon; and that no maifos or persons living at the stables should leave the infected premises without that permission, and that all maifos, etc., should submit to a weekly medical examination; also that no animal, carcass, litter or fodder should be removed without the sanction of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. The Chairman proposed a resolution to this effect.

Dr. Ozorio seconded, and it was carried.

UNDERGROWTH AND MOSQUITOES.

The Chairman mentioned a paper which had been circulated showing that the Government had allotted \$3,000 to permit the botanical and forestry department to extend the cutting of undergrowth to 100 yards from dwellings in districts where mosquitoes were found to be a nuisance.

Lieut.-Colonel HUMPHREYS asked if the occupant of a house was supposed to clear the undergrowth from the vicinity of the house; and the Chairman replied in the affirmative, if it was private land. There was no other business.

DR. OZORIO seconded, and it was carried.

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DR. OZORIO seconded, and it was carried.

TRAFFIC SUMMONSES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A NAVAL VICTORY.

Traffic cases, on Tuesday mornings, may generally be relied upon to lighten the tedium of the magisterial day but yesterday it was not so. Some of the cases were of minor importance and in others unintelligent evidence—to say no worse—from Indian constables added to the difficulties of the Magistrate in getting at the facts.

A CAUSEWAY BAY INCIDENT.

For instance, Mr. Haguenauer, a French national, was summoned for being on the wrong side of the road at the Causeway Bay. He declared that the Indian constable who took out the summons only came on the scene five minutes after the "accident," and could not have seen anything of what occurred. It turned out that the Traffic Inspector knew nothing about any accident and this led the Magistrate (Mr. Lindsell) to observe that the system of communication between the various station inspectors and the Traffic Inspector needed to be improved. The constable said he told his own Inspector all about the accident and had warned the ricksha coolie who was supposed to have been the victim to attend the Court. As the latter had not done so the Magistrate dismissed the summons.

A SLIP AS TO THE DATE.

Mr. H. S. Komor was summoned for having no rear light in Nathan Road, Kowloon, on a recent Saturday night. He said he was at Repulse Bay that night and Traffic Inspector Garrod confirmed his recollection. "I think the Indian constable means Sunday night," said the Inspector. This turned out to be the case and Mr. Komor said his car was in Nathan Road that night but the driver was in charge. Mr. Komor, therefore, gracefully retired and the driver stepped forward to the place usually occupied by defendants who attend on summons.

After a good deal of argument about it and about the probabilities appeared to be that the rear light was not out but was obscured by dust. A "caution" met the case.

DRIVING TOO FAST.

A driver going 30 m.p.h. in Pokfulam Road just within the city limits was fined \$10. Another, who entered the control near the Chinese Theatre, Nathan Road, at 25 m.p.h. and "laughed when stopped" was fined \$25. He said he was not going as fast as 25 m.p.h. and was invited to submit an estimate of his speed. "Twenty miles an hour," he said, or twice the legal limit just there, as the Magistrate remarked.

A naval officer from H.M.S. Curlew, bearing in mind the principles of strategy, defended himself by making a vigorous attack. He was summoned for driving on the wrong side of the road and solicited the Magistrate on his side suggesting that a notice, "Keep to the left," should be placed on the island refuge at the bottom of Garden Road.

The defendant suggested that, when approached from above, this stand is so near Murray Parade Ground that it would not occur to people who wanted to turn towards Wanchai that they ought to go to the left of the "island." The Magistrate agreed with this and dismissed the case with a caution. "You might make a note of the defendant's suggestion," he said to Inspector Garrod. The defendant retired bearing the honours of war, he was only known to the police as "owner of motor-bicycle No. 30-and-so, care of H.M.S. Curlew," so we cannot give his name.

CARRIAGE OF MAIL BAGS.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON THE INDIA-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

The hearing was continued yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, of Cheung Cheun, a postal despatchman employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., general managers of the India-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., who is charged with forgery and false pretences in connection with charges for coolie hire for the transit of mail bags.

Mr. A. H. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) prosecuted.

Mr. Arthur Frederick Osmund, clerk in the Hongkong office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., said the defendant was a postal despatchman and had been in the Company's employ since September, 1919. In addition to a monthly salary, he was paid 5 cents for each mail bag carried from Blake Pier and 10 cents for each bag carried from West Point wharf. The defendant presented his account once a week; he generally made it out in the office. The account was accompanied by the Post Office duplicate receipts, and the witness checked the account by them and sent it to Mr. Cornaby for payment.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government analyst, said he had made a study of handwriting for a number of years and had given evidence in the Colony as an expert on handwriting on many occasions. He had examined various Post Office receipts and some bills in the defendant's handwriting. Some of the Post Office receipts bore words in handwriting and he formed the opinion that the writing of these words—not the rest of the receipt—was in the same handwriting as the weekly accounts made out by the defendant. The small "a" and the terminal "s" were especially to be remarked. Mr. Dovey put in some striking enlarged photographs of letters from the two sources to illustrate the similarity.

After further evidence, the hearing was further adjourned.

JAEGER PURE WOOL

NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

OVERCOATS
GOLF COATS
WAISTCOATS
CARDIGANS
MOTOR RUGS
STEAMER RUGS
DRESSING GOWNS.THE ABOVE ARE
THE LATEST
STYLES & SHADES
AND WE HAVE
THEM IN ALL
SIZES.

PURE WOOL.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MANDER BROTHERS

OLSINA

le dernier mot

WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

NEW DANCE RECORDS

6138/THAT NAUGHTY WALTZ

6144/ON MIAMI SHORE

6144/IF YOU COULD CARE

6144/MAZIE

6144/TWO SWEET LIPS

6144/NEVER IN YOUR DADDY'S ARMS

6144/ISFOILED YOU

3383/TODDLE

3379/BIELLA BOOLA

3379/BIELLA BOOLA

3379/BIELLA BOOLA

3379/BIELLA BOOLA

3379/BIELLA BOOLA

3379/BIELLA BOOLA

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE have this Day authorised Mr. JOSE CONDE BARRETTO to Sign our name Per Procuration.
THE UNION TRADING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, November 8th, 1921. [1720]

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE
ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHILDREN.
DANCE OF THE MAGPIES: A TOYSHOP FROLIC played by the Children.

A DRESS REHEARSAL will be held at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on THURSDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, at 5 P.M.
Entrances:—Front Gate. Price 50 cents. [1721]

WISEMAN, LTD.

CHRISTMAS

CAKES

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

for Export.
Price from \$4.00
including packing and tinning.
WISEMAN, LTD. [1722]

NEW-FRENCH LOAN.

CREDIT NATIONAL.

Issue of Bonds Frs. 500.
Interest 6%, free from income tax.
Price Frs. 498.50 net.
Interest payable every 6 months from 1st MAY, 1922.

Reimbursement by 4 yearly drawings
Comprising 7,200 prizes amounting to
Fr. 13,000,000.

Subscription closing on the 10th November.
For subscription apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. [1609]

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

GARDEN FETE

SALE OF WORK

aid of Local Charities and other Children's Funds to be held in the grounds of GOVERNMENT HOUSE

By kind permission of H. E. Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G. on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th
at 2 P.M.

THE STALLS will include: The Mayflower Stall, The Blue Stall, Children's Stall, The Dollar Stall, and General Stalls of useful and attractive articles.

THE SIDE SHOWS include:
"Goldfish Pond"; "The Fairy Well";
"Naval Canteen"; "Punch and Judy";
and "Fortune Teller."

ENTERTAINMENT at 6.30 P.M. for CHILDREN
The Dance of the Magpies and the Toyshop Frolic played by Children.

Admission at Gate in Garden Road:
Adults, 50 cents; Children, 20 cents.

By kind permission of Colonel Wyndham and Officers The Wiltshire Band will be in attendance. [1703]

THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

Commencing WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 9th
at 8.15 P.M.

Edgar Warwick announces the
WARWICK COMEDY CO.

Nov. 9th—
"The Circle"

Nov. 10th—
"A Bill of Divorcement"

Nov. 11th—
"NO PERFORMANCE"

Nov. 12th—
"The Double Event"

Nov. 13th—
"Compromised"

Nov. 14th—
Three Comedies and a Thrill GRAND GUIGNOL.

Nov. 15th—
"Brown Sugar" (By General Request)

Nov. 16th—
"Doormats"

Nov. 17th—
"The Law Divine"

Nov. 18th—
"Eliza Comes to Stay"

PRICES \$4, 2 & 1
Plans at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co

BOOK EARLY. [1691]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANBARD REPORTS
of the MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1919

Revised by the Members
PRICE 1/6

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, the 11th November, 1921.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1921. [1717]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be OPEN for payment of Liquor Duties only from 9 A.M. to 12 NOON on FRIDAY, the 11th November, 1921. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.

N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent, Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1921. [1718]

LOST OR STOLEN.

THE Public are hereby warned not to buy or negotiate DEPOSIT RECEIPT No. 777 issued on 26th October, 1921, by the Canton Branch of the DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK, Berlin, for Marks 50,000. The Deposit Receipt has either been LOST or STOLEN. [1713]

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1921.

THE HONGKONG & CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY, November 10th, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 2, Lower Albert Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Business:—
Consideration of the Statutory report.
By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary. [1641]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Sixty Cents per share will be paid on the 21st day of NOVEMBER, 1921 to members who are on the Register on the 12th day of NOVEMBER 1921 and also to members in respect of the bonus shares issued in pursuance of the special Resolution passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company held on the 13th and 31st days of August 1921 respectively.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 12th NOVEMBER, 1921 to the 15th NOVEMBER, 1921 both days inclusive.

Dated the 7th day of November, 1921.
By Order of the Board,
H. N. BRAUREPAIRE,
Secretary. [1710]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911-1915

IN THE MATTER OF THE HASTINGS RODGE & CO., LIMITED

In Liquidation

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required, on or before the 30th day of November 1921, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the undersigned, HONORARY FIDELITY SMITH, of Messrs. FIDELITY SMITH, SMITH, and FLEMING, No. 5 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, to attend the Liquidation in person and to produce their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1921.
H. PERCY SMITH,
Liquidator. [1714]

EX-MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

DINNER.

IT is proposed to hold a DINNER of all EX-MEMBERS of the ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, Officers, N.C.O.s and Men, on THURSDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1921, at the Hongkong Hotel at 8 P.M. in evening Dress. Estimated cost of dinner, exclusive of drinks, 47 per head.

All those who are desirous of attending are requested to send their names and the units in which they served to the undersigned as soon as possible.

L. S. GREENHILL,
5, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong, November 1st, 1921. [1715]

JUST RECEIVED

FINE ART PICTORIAL

POST CARDS

Types of Beauties, Children,
do. do. do.

At 75 cents per dozen.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Post Cards, Postage Stamps,
Garden Seeds, Toys, &c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

P.O. 820. [164]

INTIMATIONS

SALE OF OLD ARMY CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of all old Army Clothing for the period ending 31st March, 1922.

Forms of tender will be issued on application to the Chief Ordnance Officer, R.A.O.C. Depot, at the R.A.O.C. Depot, Queen's Road East, and tenders must reach the Ordnance Office at the above address not later than 12 noon on 15th November, 1921. [1680]

"BEN" LINE STEAMERS LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLAWEES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 10th Nov., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th Nov., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, November 3rd, 1921. [1701]

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE Steamship "RHODESIA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th Nov., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th Nov., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 17th Nov. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, November 8th, 1921. [1717]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 7th Nov.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th Nov., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 23rd Nov., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, November 6th, 1921 [1718]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "LAHORE"

Arrived Hongkong, on Nov. 7th, 1921.

FROM ROMBAI, COLOMBO AND STRAITS

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Penang, Ceylon, S. E. I. S. N., and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, November 7th, 1921. [1718]

INTIMATION

GLIMPSES

OF CHINA.

A series of Vandyck Photo-

gravures illustrating Chinese life and surroundings.

A suitable present to send Home for Christmas.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

CO. LTD.,

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

PHONE No. 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1921.

THE CANTON GOVERNMENT AND THE TREATIES.

In his letter, published in our issue of the 7th inst., Mr. EUGENE CHEN contends that China has now, and always had, a right to impose a Consumption Tax. No doubt this is so with regard to goods manufactured by Chinese subjects in China and sold by them to other Chinese subjects in China; but it most certainly is not so, and never has been so since the Nanking Treaty of 1843, with regard to goods manufactured and dealt with by British merchants. Both by that Treaty and by the subsequent Treaty of Tientsin, it was expressly agreed that goods might be imported by them into the Treaty Ports of China free from all taxation except the regular, fixed Customs tariff; and, not only this, but might be conveyed by them or the Chinese buyers, to any place in the interior of China on payment of certain additional transit duties, the amount of which was also fixed by the latter Treaty. We do not know whether Mr. EUGENE CHEN means to suggest that, although British merchandise may be so imported into China free from all taxation other than that mentioned, nevertheless a further tax—a Consumption Tax—can be lawfully imposed on the purchasers in China of such merchandise. The utter absurdity of such a contention is obvious; for it is clear that the provisions of the Treaties would be rendered entirely useless to British merchants, and therefore absurd, if China were left at liberty to impose whatever taxes she pleased on purchasers in China of British goods, thus effectively killing British trade with China.

Neither Statutes nor Treaties can be so construed as to create an absurdity when a reasonable construction can be given to them.

Mr. EUGENE CHEN contends that the right to levy a Consumption Tax upon any purchasers in China of British merchandise is impliedly recognized by the Mackay Treaty, because, he says, the effect of it was that "it was agreed that, upon the abolition of the *lekin* system, China would have a right to levy a surtax on foreign imports, and would further

be at liberty (i.e., to continue) to impose a Consumption Tax limited to articles of Chinese origin not intended for export." It is difficult to understand a process of reasoning which involves the idea that words giving a party to a contract liberty to do a certain thing convey the meaning that such party is to be at liberty to continue doing what he has already done. And the use by Mr. CHEN of the word "limited" (which he underlined) is wholly unwarranted. Had that word appeared in the Article in question of the Mackay Treaty something might possibly be said for his contention, but the actual words used were: "but there remains the loss of *lekin* revenue on

internal trade to be met, and it is therefore agreed that the Chinese Government are at liberty to impose a Consumption Tax on articles of Chinese origin not intended for export." There is absolutely no recognition in the Treaty of any former imposition of such a tax, even on Chinese subjects. On the contrary, it is made clear that the levying of the tax at all, even on goods of Chinese origin not intended for export, would only be recognized by Great Britain in the event of the abolition of the *lekin* system.

The veiled threat contained in the last part of Mr. EUGENE CHEN's letter, coupled with unlawful acts recently committed by the present Government at Canton

(such as their endeavour to gain control over the Chinese Maritime Customs, their disregard of the terms of the Treaty between China and Portugal, and their refusal to recognize concessions granted by the previous Government), must necessarily have the effect of preventing the recognition of the present Government at Canton, even as one *de facto*. They must fully amend their ways before any such recognition takes place, and, in the meantime, stringent measures ought to be taken to compel rectification of what has already been done, and to ensure the proper carrying out by China of her Treaties in accordance with their obvious intent.

THE "HOI SANG" INCIDENT.

We believe shipmasters on the river steamers running between Hongkong and ports in the region of the Canton delta have never taken kindly to the arrangements which are made under the Piracy Ordinance for the prevention of piratical attacks on steamers. While conditions, however, are such as they are in the neighbouring province we do not suppose there is any likelihood of the ordinance being repealed; but the circumstances in which the steamer *Hoi Sang* was prevented by the police from making her usual trip to Canton one night last week—suddenly putting a large number of Chinese passengers to much inconvenience and multiplying the owners of the vessel in considerable loss—suggest at least that some revision of the procedure under the ordinance is desirable. It ought not to be possible for the police to stop a ship on such a pretext after clearance papers have been granted by the Harbour Master. It is not as it should be that the Harbour Master was left in entire ignorance of the intentions of the police to hold up the vessel. It is indeed regarded by shipmasters as a great mistake to have the police controlling the armed guards on these river craft. Instances have occurred, we understand, in which the guards have flouted the authority of masters of steamers, saying that the police superintendent is their master and not the Captain. It is an undesirable state of affairs on a ship and if the *Hoi Sang* incident suggests to the Government the need for reforming the procedure under the Piracy Ordinance, this alleged tendency on the part of the armed guards to ignore the authority of the master of the vessel on which they are employed might usefully be taken into consideration at the same time.

It is proposed to entertain H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to a civic luncheon on the occasion of his visit to Singapore

A Tennis and Bowls "at Home" will be held at the Kowloon Cricket Club on Armistice Day at 3 p.m., concluding with the presentation of prizes won during the year.—ADVT

The Hongkong Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., advertises a bank holiday excursion to Macao for Friday, (Armistice Day) the *s.s. Sai An* leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m. and returning from Macao, at 4 p.m.

Sir William Brunyate, Vice-Chancellor of the University, who has been attending the Conference of the Associated British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai for the special purpose of discussing the Educational object in which the Chambers are interested, returns from Shanghai to-day on the *Fernala*.

The Chief Health Officer, of Singapore, in his health statement for the week ending October 22nd stated that during that period 16 cases of small-pox were reported with five deaths.

A dress rehearsal of the "Dance of the Magpies," to be given at the H.W.O. and M.C.L. bazaar, takes place at Government House to-morrow. A sum of fifty cents will be charged for admission.

The ricksha coolie charged with the theft of a diamond ring the property of Mrs. Schönmaker, was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment with hard labour at the Magistracy, yesterday.

It is notified in yesterday's Command Orders by Lieut.-Col. R. M. Croose, of the General Staff, that King's Park Range will not be used by regular troops for musketry practices, owing to the risk of accidents in the danger area behind it.

The health return for the past week shows only a very few cases of infectious disease and on several days lately there has been a clean bill of health. During the week there was one case (British) of paratyphoid fever, two of diphtheria (Chinese) and two fatal cases of influenza amongst two Chinese.

A trading junk lying at anchor in Shaikwan harbour caught fire on Monday and burned fiercely so that very soon all on board had to abandon the ship. When the No. 1 fire float arrived the flames were extinguished, but not before the whole of the upper structure had been destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$4,000 and is not covered by insurance.

The master of a junk on Monday sighted a capsized fishing boat to which several men were clinging. He rescued them and learned from them that, just before dawn, their boat had collided with another vessel and had overturned. They declared that the other vessel, which they did not recognise, continued on its way and the crew gave no help. Two of their number were missing, presumably drowned.

The *Henry Kewrick* was expected to reach the *New York Maru*, stranded on the Paracels, some time during yesterday afternoon. Latest messages received are to the effect that the damage to the keel is greater than was thought at first. The weather is still rough and heavy seas continually break over the vessel which is being greatly strained by the impact. To add to their trials, the crew are getting short of drinking water.

Charges were recently preferred at Singapore, on behalf of the Chinese Protectorate against Captain Wise of the steamer *China*, with 350 Chinese immigrants from Hongkong, for allowing them to land before the ship had been boarded by a boarding officer. Mr. Upcott explained that the pilot who brought in the ship told the captain that he did not have to pass the doctor as Hongkong was a clear port now. His Honour held that a fine of \$10 would suffice.

The Warwick Comedy Company will open its return season here to-night in W. Somerset Maugham's latest and most amusing comedy, "The Circle" is at the moment enjoying a remarkably successful run at the Haymarket, and we are fortunate in being able to witness the play here so soon after its initial performance in the Metropolis. Special interest attaches to to-night's performance by virtue of the fact that we shall be enabled to renew an old acquaintance, in the person of Miss Gertrude F. Godart who has come under the Warwick banner since last the company was here. In the difficult part of "Lady Kitty" Miss Godart has a part that gives her more scope for her remarkable abilities than probably any of the many other characterizations with which she has delighted us at various times. Mr. Warwick, true to his reputation, has brought us many new plays amongst which will be found that extraordinary one which is setting all London thinking, "A Bill of Divorcement." This will be presented on Thursday. On Friday there will be no performance, on account of the Armistice Day celebrations, while on Saturday a very light-hearted farcical comedy—"The Double Event"—will, without doubt, make a strong appeal to the sporting instincts of Hongkong and supply Mr. Warwick with an overflowing house. The season will continue throughout the whole of next week when many new and attractive plays will be presented. It is a good time to hear that we are to have a revival of that very popular comedy "Brown Sugar" which delighted us all on the occasion of the last visit of the company. The plans are at Moutrie's.—ADVT

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

November 9th, 11 noon
Typhoon in about 140 deg. Long—E 11 deg. Lat. N. moving W.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

November 9th, 11 noon
Typhoon in about 140 deg. Long—E 11 deg. Lat. N. moving W.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION.

SUMMIT MAY BE REACHED NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, November 8th.

The President of the Royal Geographical Society has announced that this year's Mount Everest expedition, after persistent probing has accomplished the object of having reached a point from which it is confidently believed, a practicable way to the summit will be found in 1922. It is expected that a reorganised expedition of seven, able to stand the terrific blizzards and cold, will start on the real assault involved in the final ascent in May.

TO MEET GERMAN COMPETITION.

AMERICA'S BEST VESSEL FOR EUROPEAN SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, November 7th.

In order to meet threatened German competition, the Shipping Board intends to employ its best vessels on the New York service to European ports.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

QUESTION OF ORGANISED SHORT TIME.

LONDON, November 8th.

Owing to the depression in the Lancashire cotton industry, and the absence of fresh orders the question of organised short time in spinning mills is being reconsidered. A special meeting of the general committee of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners Association is called for November 9th and is expected to recommend a ballot of members of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners Associations as to whether they will run their mills four instead of five days weekly, but it is doubtful whether the consent of owners for the necessary eighty per cent. of spindles can be secured.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

A NEW ELEMENT OF SOME GRAVITY.

LONDON, November 8th.

A new element of some gravity has been imported into the controversy over the Franco-Kemalist Agreement by the disclosure of the existence of at least one secret annex which relates to the officering of the Turkish gendarmerie, numbering 50,000. This is the only armed force permitted under the treaty of Sevres which laid down that each interested Power should supply its quota of officers.

EARLIER CABLES.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, November 7th.

The question of the Franco-Kemalist Agreement was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who urged discussion of the treaty, which had aroused apprehension in Britain, especially in view of the absence of guarantees for the safety of Christian lives.

Mr. Chamberlain deprecated a debate before the Anglo-French discussions had been concluded. He said that the Government was fully alive to the consideration mentioned by Mr. O'Connor.

Lord Winterton asked for a statement on the position of Britain regarding the Near East. He declared that there was anxiety in the Commons in regard to the military danger to the British position in Mesopotamia if the agreement were as alleged.

Mr. Chamberlain promised to inquire of the Foreign Secretary whether such a statement would be in the public interest at present.

Replying to Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Chamberlain said that the purpose of the Government in regard to the liberation of the Christians under Turkish rule was unchanged, though whether it had the capacity to fulfil that purpose might be an open question.

BRITISH NOTE TO PARIS.

PARIS, November 7th.

Count de Saint-Aulaire, the French Ambassador in London, has brought to Paris the British Memorandum on the subject of the Franco-Kemalist Agreement. It is a document of eight pages. Though couched in firm language, it contains nothing likely seriously to disturb the diplomatic conversations to which it will lead. The main British objection is that the Anglo-Agreement detracts from the influence and authority of France (Britain) in the settlement of the Near Eastern Question at the very time Britain desires to achieve Franco-Turkish peace in accord with France.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

FRENCH PREMIER FAVOURS EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN CHINA.

NEW YORK, November 7th.

M. Briand was welcomed by representatives of the Government and by M. Jusserand (the French Ambassador). He received an ovation from the crowd, and sent a message to the American people declaring that France is ready to join in every endeavour to avert a new war, providing that she feared nothing for her own security. France approached the Conference in the most favourable spirit, because she suffered most in the war.

It is understood that M. Briand favours equal trade opportunities in China.

RUSSIA NOT REPRESENTED.

WASHINGTON, November 7th.

Russia will be the only interested State not represented at the Washington Conference, as the State Department has not received any information from the Russian Embassy at Washington, which is still of a quasi-official character, confirming the view that Conservative Russians have decided to leave Russian interests in the Far East to the Conference, which will discuss the problem. The anti-Soviet factions approve Mr. Hughes' statement as regards the China Government, favouring maintenance of Russian integrity in the absence of a recognised government.

FRANCE'S REPLY TO SOVIET

RESUMPTION OF NORMAL RELATIONS CONDITIONAL.

PARIS, November 7th.

The French Government's reply to the Soviet Note (dated on the 30th ult.) has been forwarded to Paris by M. Briand from the liner *Lafayette*. It is believed that it makes the eventual resumption of normal relations with Russia conditional upon legal and economic guarantees that the Soviet will conform to the international usages of civilised nations.

[The previous message stated: The Soviet has notified Lord Curzon of its willingness to recognise foreign debts incurred before 1914, owing to the decision of the Brussels Finance Relief Conference that aid to the starving Russians be conditional upon Soviet recognition of such debts. The Soviet, however, makes a proviso that it must be given special conditions and facilities enabling it to make payment of the debts, and declares that absolute condition is stoppage by the great Powers of all acts menacing the security and integrity of the Soviet and the Far Eastern Republic. The Soviet urges the summoning of an International Conference to negotiate peace and discuss the debts.]

TRIAL OF LANDRU.

CHARGED WITH FIFTEEN MURDERS.

PARIS, November 7th.

The trial of the notorious Landru, charged with murdering ten women and a youth, has at length opened at Versailles. When Landru appeared he looked dapper and well-groomed, with curling moustaches. As he walked to the dock there was some hissing from the audience. The proceedings consisted chiefly of tedious formalities, including the reading of the indictment of five hundred pages. The only incident was a laughter when the indictment mentioned that Landru had intimate relations with 283 women.

Landru is charged with fifteen murders. There are also fifteen charges of forgery and swindling.

KHILAFAT DISTURBANCES IN INDIA.

POLICE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CALCUTTA, November 7th.

Following a Khilafat meeting at Howrah, the crowd stoned the police, who charged. A few shots were fired, and one policeman was killed and nine were wounded. The Khilafatists' casualties are not yet known. Eleven arrests were made. Rioting was renewed the following morning, with hands supporting the Khilafatists, but subsequently ceased, though the district continues disturbed. Police and military, including Gurkhas, are patrolling the affected area. Processions and meetings are prohibited. A magisterial inquiry has been opened.

MOTOR EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

SIGN OF A REVIVAL IN TRADE.

LONDON, November 7th.

Fifty thousand people visited the International Motor Show on Saturday at Olympia, which was again besieged by crowds to-day, a long queue awaiting the opening. Manufacturers and salesmen are rejoicing over this sign of a revival in trade. Individual purchases of cars are not great, but motor agents have placed numerous large orders, one Welsh firm ordering three hundred cars.

NEW TYPE U.S. SUBMARINES.

POSSIBLE RADIUS OF 10,000 MILES.

WASHINGTON, November 7th.

The construction of two new-type submarines was commenced at Portsmouth (Ohio) navy yard. They will be of 2,025 tons, 60 metres long, with electric engines of 6,600 h.p., and a speed of 21 knots on the surface and ten submerged. They will be armed with a 6-in. gun, which can be used against aircraft, and with six torpedo-tubes. Their cruising radius will possibly be ten thousand miles.

THE PRINCE REACHES SUEZ.

SUZ, November 7th.

The Prince of Wales has arrived.

EX-ENEMY TONNAGE.

HOW BRITAIN HAS DISPOSED OF HER SHARE.

LONDON, November 7th.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Baldwin stated that out of 423 ex-German vessels allotted to Britain for sale 392 had been delivered, of which 383 had been sold; 338 vessels (tonnage 18,000,000) had been bought by British subjects, 11 (tonnage 117,000) by Allies, and 43 (tonnage 1,000,000) by others. The total realised was £19,411,000.

THE FALLING MARK.

LESS THAN A FARTHING EACH.

LONDON, November 7th.

German marks on London stand at 1,090. Compared with last week the latest Reichsbank statement discloses notes in circulation to the amount of M. 91,538,000,000, an increase of M. 3,383,000,000; and gold M. 994,000,000, a decrease of M. 30,000,000.

STORM IN EUROPE.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, November 7th.

Owing to the week-end storm telegraphic communication was interrupted between London and the Continent, where the storm was also very severe. The French steamer *Gaston Dumont* foundered near Padstow. Three bodies have been washed ashore.

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT.

LORD PEEL SUCCEEDS SIR ERIC GEDDES.

LONDON, November 7th.

Lord Peel has been appointed Minister of Transport in succession to Sir Eric Geddes. [Viscount Peel was leader of the Municipal Reform party in the London County Council, and in 1914 was elected Chairman of the Council. He was also a member of the Royal Commission on the Port of London. In 1919 Lord Peel was appointed Under-Secretary for War.]

THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

DEPOSED FROM THE HUNGARIAN THRONE.

BUDAPEST, November 7th.

The Assembly passed the third reading of a Bill deposing Karl and depriving all members of the House of Hapsburg of the right of succession. The Bill annuls the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713 and provides for restoration of the national right freely to elect a King, but the latter will be postponed until a more favourable moment.

Admiral Horthy, the Regent, has issued a decree granting an amnesty to participants in Karl's coup with the exception of the leaders.

FOREIGN-BORN BRITONS.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, November 7th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir W. H. Dawson, Mr. Lloyd George said that no reply had been received yet from the Dominions or Indian Governments in regard to the amendment of the law to secure British nationality for children of foreign-born British subjects. Any legislation would depend entirely upon the replies received. He anticipated favourable replies.

DENTISTRY AND X RAYS.

UP-TO-DATE APPARATUS.

DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR IS RAPIDLY PASSING AWAY WITH THE ADVANCE OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Dread of the dental chair is rapidly passing away with the advance of scientific discovery, new methods of treatment, and new inventions. The latest addition to the practical science of dentistry is the application of X rays by means of which the up-to-date dentist can diagnose a case before operation. A most compact outfit for this purpose has now been devised, and at the International Dental Exhibition, Westminster, demonstrations were given at several stalls. In one instance seven minutes only were required to produce a radiograph showing the source of trouble in a bad tooth. It is recorded that in a case of suspected eye affection an X ray examination of the mouth disclosed that the optical nerve was affected by an abscess under a tooth. One in three dentists in America are equipped with the apparatus. In England the cost has been somewhat prohibitive, but in the near future it is predicted—so important is the contrivance regarded—that most of the leading practitioners will be found to have become possessed of it.

Interesting exhibits were the violet ray high frequency generators, which are coming into general use. Special electrodes are used to soothe nervous patients. It is claimed that the treatment gives relief to ante and post-operative pains. Amongst the several purposes which it serves is that of the bleaching of teeth and the treatment of pyorrhea. Many people who are supposed to be suffering from the latter complaint are, it was said, suffering from "gingivitis," a complaint that can be treated by driving home a drug with the high frequency apparatus. Very interesting were the demonstrations for colour-matching of the teeth. Dr. J. A. Williams, of America, was showing the latest improvements in root-fittings and the treatment of fillings. To determine the exact shade of a filling, the exact shade of enamel is ascertained, and a cavity in the tooth can be filled without subsequent detection.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

THE NORTHERN CUP.—Distance three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Henry Morris' Pennyfield (Mr. Hoard) 1
Messrs. C. & H. White's Victoria (Mr. Baile) 2
Messrs. Eastwood & Harper's Greyhound (Mr. Harper) 3

Time: 1min. 30.3-seconds.

THE CHINA CUP.—Distance one mile.

Mr. R. Macgregor's The Renown (Mr. Pimberton) 1
Messrs. W. A. W. & Gussie's White Briar (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Robson's The Copper Bird (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 2mins. 7.3-seconds.

THE CHINESE CUP AND SHANGHAI STAKES.—Distance one mile and a half.

Mr. Campox's Old Bill (Mr. Springfield) 1
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 2
Mr. Bellinda's Tyneside (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 3mins. 15-seconds.

THE PAOONA CUP.—Distance one mile and a quarter.

Mr. Day's Daisyland (Mr. Dallas) 1
Mr. J. Spunt's Last Call III (Mr. Hoard) 2
Mrs. Isabel Moller's Shadylight (Mr. Moller) 3

Time: 2mins. 46.4-seconds.

THE LAMA CUP.—Distance two miles.

Mr. Hellenic's Ajax (Mr. Knoll) 1
Messrs. Sky & Hickling's Hallow E'en (Mr. Lanning) 2
Messrs. Potts & Hayim's Mountain King (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 4mins. 22.1-seconds.

THE RUNION PLATE.—Distance one mile and a quarter.

Mr. Fay & Seth's Christmas Gift (Mr. Heard) 1
Captain Bahnon's Flensborg (Mr. Crokam) 2
Mr. Day's Tongoland (Mr. Dallas) 3

Time: 2mins. 42.3-seconds.

THE RACING STAKES.—Distance one mile and a quarter.

Mr. Nugget's Thomas & Becket (Mr. Dallas) 1
Mr. McBain's Golden Knob (Mr. Moller) 2
Messrs. Potts & Hayim's Invincible King (Mr. Hill) 3

Time: 2mins. 39.4-seconds.

THE SYCEE STAKES.—Distance seven furlongs.

Mr. F. S. Gibbings' Sandy Bay (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. N. L. Sparks' Wild West (Mr. Vidder) 2
Mr. Shanghai's Cloister (Mr. Pinkerton) 3

Time: 1min. 49.1-seconds.

THE SICCAWEY PLATE.—Distance one mile and a quarter.

Mr. Henry Morris' Maresfield (Mr. Heard) 1
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Heron (Mr. Hill) 2
Mr. Nugget's Pilgrim (Mr. Sleep) 3

Time: 2mins. 39.4-seconds.

THE MONGOLIAN PLATE.—Distance seven furlongs.

Mr. L. Camera's Dover Patrol (Mr. Dallas) 1
Mr. Boudem's Le Goulet (Mr. Knoll) 2
Mr. Australulu's Paddison (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 1min. 54.2-seconds.

KAISER A PACIFIST.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE GREAT WAR.

The notorious Colonel Bauer, of the Kapp "Putsch" fame, has produced a book entitled "The Great War in the Field and at Home," in which he gives interesting impressions of the Kaiser and other leading personages. After the Battle of the Marne, he says, panic seized the entire army, but it was worst at the Great Headquarters. Moltke was in a state of collapse. He was not a born leader, suffered from indecision, and was ailing even at the beginning of the war, and thus the fact that he held the most important army post was disastrous. Hindenburg relied entirely for strategy and tactics on Ludendorff, who let the popular hero have all the credit, taking any blame himself. Bauer, who declares that the Kaiser was really a pacifist, says that his ill-health often crippled his will power. He avoided difficult questions and decisions, and brooked no opposition, for which reason he would have no strong independent personalities around him. He had obviously no premonition of the approaching revolution, for he received only rose-coloured reports, and would not listen to those who wished to warn him.

Bauer says that he more than once implored the Kaiser to warn the Kaiser of the coming revolution, but he refused, his objection to unpleasant news not tell him that his throne was in danger. The chiefs of his personal Cabinet had a bad influence on him, for they put forward weak men for important positions, and Mueller, who did so much to injure the navy, was dubbed "Rasputin" by the junior naval officers. The Crown Prince, according to the writer, was the only man who saw what was coming and realised that the war was lost. He is described as straight, open, and honourable, a good judge of character, with great respect for knowledge and ability, but more a statesman than a soldier. It is admitted that his relations with women left much to be desired, but his "affairs" were exaggerated. In July, 1918, he handed his father a belated memorandum, in which he urged the conclusion of peace by agreement, adding that social reforms were essential to readjust the unequal burdens of the war on the population, whose patience was almost exhausted. Coming as they do from the monarchist side these revelations are significant.—*Daily Telegraph*.

"A DOWN-AT-HEEL MANILA."

THE NEED OF GOVERNMENT AID.

The following description of Manila is given in a leading article in the *Manila Times* of October 30th:—

Manila has no City Hall worthy of the name; nor a post office; nor a police station. Children go to school in old houses and bodegas. And uncompleted buildings, on which all work has long ago been stopped, disgrace Manila's principal thoroughfares.

Manila has been warned by the Insular authorities that unless it finds a way to meet a two million peso deficit, no salaries will be allowed the municipal officials and employees after the end of this month.

All street repair work has been ordered suspended. Some thousand labourers employed in ring and cleaning and sprinkling the streets will be dismissed.

Manila's income is insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses. Manila can not be kept up in a manner worthy of the dignity of the capital of the Philippine Islands.

The Insular Government should come to the aid of Manila—should have done so long ago—to a much larger extent than it does.

Manila has not had a square deal. Too much has been laid upon it as a municipality. It has not been sufficiently considered that Manila is the capital of the country and that it should, therefore, be supported to a considerable extent by the people of the Islands at large.

A great number of the buildings fronting on Manila streets are exempt from taxation—government buildings, educational institutions and churches. These buildings are located in Manila because Manila is the capital of the Philippines, although these buildings answer the needs of the people of the Islands from Aparri to Sitangkai. A large part of the municipal expenses of street paving and lighting, and fire and police protection, for instance, are proper charges against the whole country.

Manila is also the principal port of call. The impression Manila makes upon travellers and upon the transient population is largely their impression of the Philippines.

A down-at-the-heel Manila, with rutted and dirty streets, with unkempt parks, ramshackle buildings, and with dingy and crowded municipal offices, misrepresents the Philippine Islands, Philippine resources and Philippine public spirit. The City of Manila is down for the count. Manila's need of Insular Aid is imperative, and Manila may very properly be extended much greater Insular Aid than is at present the case.

The need is instant. And the Legislature is in session.

"KEY TO THE CONQUEST OF TUBERCULOSIS."

NEW DRUG MADE FROM GARLIC.

A new and remarkable antiseptic, with astonishing curative properties, has for some time past attracted much attention in the medical world, although until now nothing has been heard of it by the public (says *The Daily Express*).

It is claimed to be the most effective antiseptic that can be administered to human beings, either internally or externally, and it is being used in the fight against fevers and various diseases caused by micro-organisms.

Its most striking success, however, seems to have been in the treatment of tuberculosis, and many doctors have testified to its curative value, including the head of a large public sanatorium in the south of England.

The remedy, although new, is extracted from a herb the antiseptic nature of which has been known for 3,000 years. It is a triumph of the chemical laboratory. The herb is garlic, and the new antiseptic is obtained from its essential oil.

M. Alex Clement, a French Canadian, who years ago was private secretary to three Canadian Premiers, and has since devoted himself to scientific pursuits, is the father of the new drug.

M. Clement began research work on garlic in 1912. After nearly killing himself during his experiments he called in Mr. P. A. Arnold, a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and on November 16th, 1919, the first bottle of "Trimethonal Allicin Carbide," the scientific name of the new antiseptic, was taken to a London hospital and tried with success.

"I have waited for five years in order that I might know the opinion of doctors," said M. Clement. "A doctor of an important military hospital told me that I had found 'the key to the conquest of tuberculosis.' I think that it could stamp out tuberculosis in five years. I do not claim to have discovered an entirely new drug, but to have made it pass by for the first time to secure complete internal and external disinfection of the human body. In that respect I hold that it is the most valuable discovery made in medicine for 3,000 years."

"Pliny recorded the value of garlic, especially in consumption, but its use has always been restricted by the offensive odour it imparts, and its irritant effect if frequently administered."

"I have succeeded in eliminating both these objectionable qualities from the essential oil of garlic, and rendered it so inoffensive that it can be given to a newly born baby."

"TIMES" AND THE LEAGUE.

The *Times*, in a leader reviewing the work of the League of Nations, takes the view that it is justifying its existence, and gives an affirmative answer to the question:—*"Is the peace of the world secured now than when the League was founded, and are the methods appropriate to the conditions with which the League is called upon to deal?"*

The *Times* says: "We may well be satisfied with what the League has succeeded in accomplishing up to the present date. The chief danger is in attempting too much. If the League avoids this, we believe that the time will come when we shall wonder how ever the world got on without the League."

NEED OF PEACEFUL CO-OPERATION.

MR. CHURCHILL'S HOPE OF WASHINGTON.

Addressing "an audience of 5,000 at Dundee on September 24th, Mr. Winston Churchill said:—

There must be, if we are to escape from the troubles of the after-war period, peaceful co-operation among the leading nations. There are two great groupings of nations, each of which is necessary to the revival and safety of the world. First, the co-operation of Britain, France, and Germany to rebuild the prosperity of Europe. Secondly, there is needed the co-operation of the United States, Britain and Japan to prevent a final competition in naval armaments and to secure the peace of the Pacific Ocean.

Our country has a most important part to play in bringing about both these harmonious combinations. In fact you may say that without the aid and statesmanship of Britain they might never come to pass. But we must act in absolute honesty and fairness to all. We shall never bring about the co-operation of Britain, France, and Germany by making friends with Germany at the expense of France. (Cheers.) On the contrary, it is by making France feel that we are still her friend, and a friend in need, that we shall alone create those stable conditions of confidence in France and in Europe which will enable us to mitigate the tension prevailing between France and Germany and promote the harmonious joint action of those three mighty races, not one of whom can be left out if Europe is to regain her former wealth and glory.

Just in the same way, we shall not secure a peaceful future in the Pacific Ocean or stop naval rivalries by casting away our well-proved friendship with Japan, but rather by endeavouring to bring into being a wider understanding between all the three great naval Powers of the Pacific—the United States, Great Britain, and Japan—on the basis of common interests and mutual confidence.

I have high hopes of this Washington Conference. It has been called together by President Harding in a spirit of the utmost sincerity and good will. It marks the effective re-entry of the United States into the responsibilities and difficulties of world politics. Since the unfortunate illness of President Wilson the place which the United States had won in the van of the nations has been vacant. For nearly two years there has been a void. For nearly two years some of the greatest questions involving the life and death of peoples, had to remain unanswered, and even untouched. The disasters which have occurred in Turkey and in the Caucasus, and which are still occurring there, are the direct result of the delay in imposing a just peace upon the Turkish Empire, and that delay was due to the fact that Britain and France waited so long to learn what part, if any, the United States would play.

I rejoice, therefore, to see that mighty Power, with all its influence, with all its ideals, with its undoubtedly good intentions, once more assuming the position which is at once her duty and her due. I look forward confidently to an ever closer association between the United States and the British Empire, for it is in the unity of the English-speaking peoples that the brightest hopes for the progress of mankind will be found to reside. (Cheers.) When in moments of doubt or hours of despondency we feel that the course we are pursuing towards the Irish Sinn Féiners is repugnant to some of our feelings in many respects and for many reasons we must cheer ourselves by remembering that a lasting settlement with Ireland—a healing of the old quarrel, a reconciliation between the two races—would not only be a blessing in itself inestimable, but with it would also be removed the greatest obstacle which has ever existed to Anglo-American unity, and that far across the Atlantic Ocean we should reap a harvest sown in the Emerald Isle. (Loud cheers.)

THE CURE OF LEPROSY.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The *Manila Times* says:—

After three months of steadily treatment, nine more cases of leprosy are believed to be cured, according to advice received from Cullion by the Bureau of Health. Of these, seven received ethyl ester, one sodium gynocerate, and one the Mercado mixture. The nine patients under treatment have become physically vigorous, with greatly increased appetites and consequent improvement in nutrition. These traits are especially noticeable in the ethyl ester group. Before being pronounced cured, the nine patients will be examined by the clinic, and then treated for two years longer.

In the application of the various treatment now employed in the cure of leprosy, it has been noticed that in patients receiving ethyl ester, sensation has returned to the paralysed portion of the body affected in 35 per cent. of the cases; in patients receiving sodium gynocerate, sensation has returned in 14 per cent. of the cases; and in patients receiving the Mercado mixture, in ten per cent. of the cases.

WAE SLANG.

With the object of publishing a record of war slang especially for the benefit of future students of the war, Mr. Clemens, the Secretary of the Imperial War Museum, is inviting letters with "derivative" slang, if possible. It is naïvely stated that it is quite understood that many terms are entirely unfit for polite conversation.



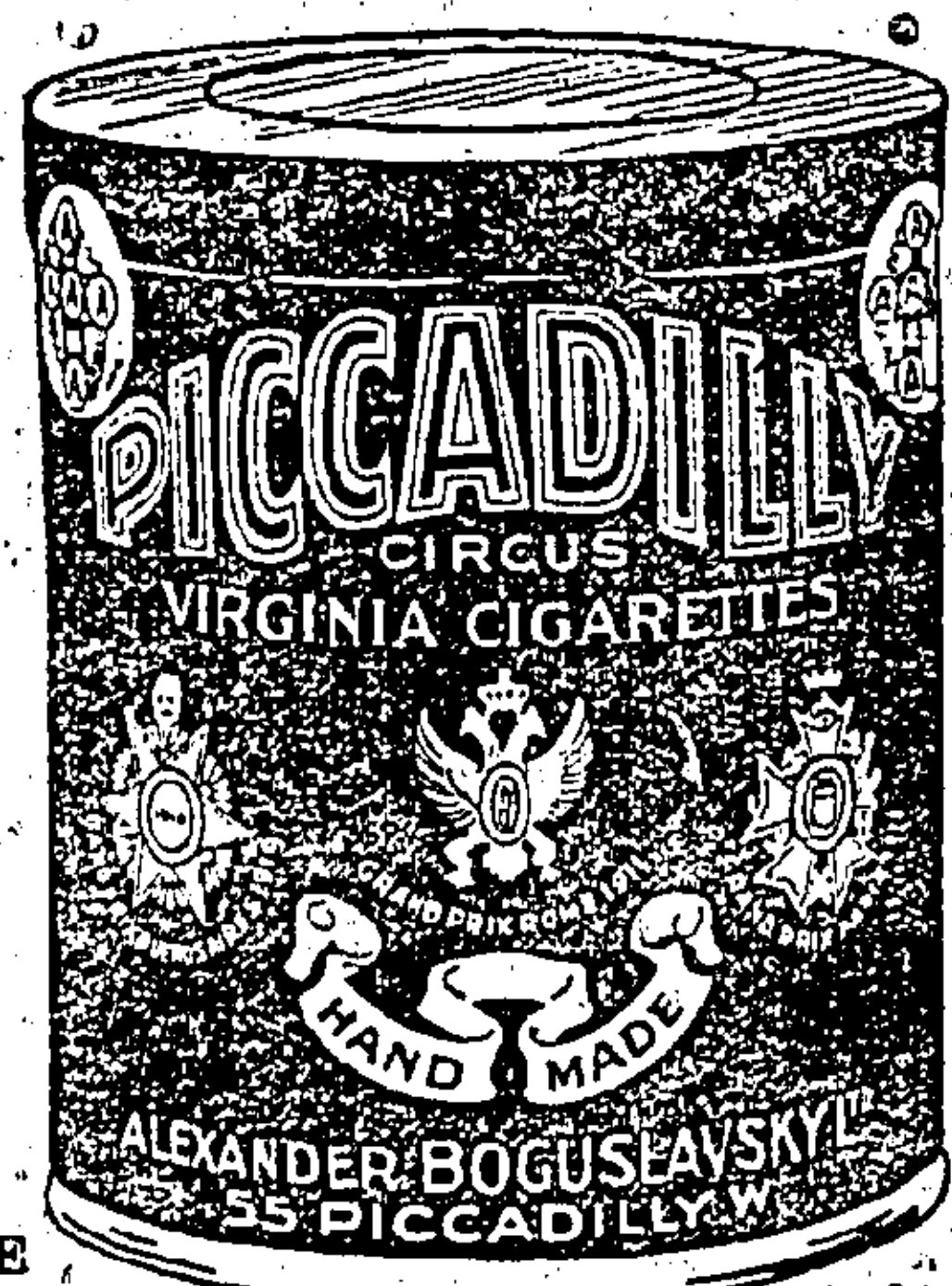
**FAMOUS
THROUGHOUT
THE
EAST**



THIS PURE OLD WHISKY HAS A GREAT REPUTATION AMONG CONNOISSEURS FOR ITS DELICIOUS MELLOW FLAVOUR. IT POSSESSES HIGH DIETETIC PROPERTIES AND IS QUITE FREE FROM FUSEL OIL OR ANY OTHER DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCE.

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HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

THE NAUGHTY CHILD. PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT.

Dr. A. T. Abelson (London) in a paper before the Psychology Section of the British Association at Edinburgh, last month, put forward reasons for the psychological treatment of the delinquent child. He said there was an accumulating amount of reliable evidence that wrong doing was largely bound up with morbid conditions of health. The method of dealing with the delinquent child, though much improved, was far from satisfactory. Was it really necessary, he asked, to degrade a child first in order to reform him? Many a child looked upon his incarceration in an institution as a malignant stain on his soul which could never be effaced and would go down with him to the grave. Some of these children had high ideals, but there was always to be found in such cases a severe mental conflict which could only be satisfactorily removed by psychological analysis. There was frequently associated endocrinal disturbance, and much could be done in some cases by associating remedial measures with psychological treatment. It was time we seriously realised that we were dealing in the large majority of cases with a pathological condition which, like all other pathological conditions, required adequate treatment.

He ventured to assert that delinquency in cases where there were no gross mental abnormalities were durable, and this was more than could be said for a large number of generally accepted medical diseases; yet the erring child had up to the present time received most inadequate attention from the treatment point of view. It was now generally conceded that a certain percentage of delinquents were mentally deficient; others were morally unsuitable for other reasons. Insanity and epilepsy were important factors. He had found that a very large percentage of delinquent children were suffering from nervous instability. Psychological treatment had succeeded in effecting considerable improvement when all other methods had failed. Physical factors must also be taken into consideration; tonsils, adenoids, and all conditions associated with endocrinal disturbance should receive adequate attention. By far the best method of treatment was by psychological analysis. A great deal of existing crime could be prevented and must be prevented without delay; and social evils must be remedied.

VOICE OF ROMANCE AND GOLD.

TETRAZZINI REVEALS HER LIFE SECRETS.

Mme. Tetrazzini has published My Life of Song. This famous prima donna sang from her earliest years.

"For me to sing was to live; not to sing was to die. If I could have done so, I would have written this life in the language of song. I have sung my way all through life."

Music being her natural element, her actual training was shorter than that of any other successful singer. She employed a maestro for one year, and then, at the age of sixteen, blazed forth into fame at Florence—having volunteered to take the place of a prima donna who was suddenly taken ill—at a salary of \$20 a month. She then went to Rome at \$40 a month, and after one season accepted an offer of \$250 a month to go to Buenos Ayres, where she continued her triumphal career.

CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

Mme. Tetrazzini was re-engaged after her first few weeks at a salary of \$3,500 a month for her second year, which rose to \$4,500 a month for her third, and \$5,500 for her fourth. She then set out on her conquest of Mexico, where she shocked the aristocratic ladies of Puebla by holding her skirts high on a waterlogged stage. So she sang:

"Madams, you are shocked, very shocked, I know it, yes, I do. But the stage is soaking wet, and our dresses all are spoiling. An impromptu serenade which drove the shocked ones to fury."

The great singer then caught the son of the chief of police passing forged tickets and pocketing cash that should have been hers.

She at last came to London in 1907, at a salary of \$120 a performance, and met with discouragement from Mr. Higgins, the managing director of Covent Garden, who offered her \$2000 to stay away as the season was unpropitious. But she came and conquered.

Mme. Tetrazzini quotes with obvious pleasure the following headlines from an American newspaper:

"Sure Tetrazzini is fat—Doesn't care who knows it—Famous song bird shows right attitude for plump women to take—Then hush, 'How dry I am.'"

REMARKABLE HAND AT AUCTION BRIDGE.

Bridge players will be interested in the following story which comes from New York. An almost unprecedented incident occurred at the New York Bridge and Wharf Club when a member playing auction bridge dealt himself all thirteen diamonds in one hand. The dealer, Mr. Henry Dottenheim, a lawyer, bid his hand up to "seven diamonds" which was doubled by his opponent and redoubled by Mr. Dottenheim. Of course the contract was made and the game being rubber the remarkable hand scored a total of 710 points for Mr. Dottenheim and his partner.



Experience proves that there's nothing like Zam-Buk for the children's heads. It keeps both hair and scalp healthy, and is a speedy and reliable remedy for ringworm, eczema, and the other infectious sores and eruptions so prevalent amongst children. Zam-Buk is a pure and highly refined balm prepared exclusively from rare herbaric extracts of "cat curative" value. Homes where there are youngsters cannot afford to be without Zam-Buk. Whilst Zam-Buk soothes and heals the tenderest skin of the youngest baby, yet its curative and disease-dispelling virtues are powerful enough to overcome the chronic sores, ulcers and poisonous wounds of adults. Zam-Buk, which is powerfully antiseptic, cures smarting pain and irritation as soon as applied and promotes speedy perfect healing. Zam-Buk contains no trace of Animal Fat or mineral drugs, such as you find in ordinary ointments and salves. It is a pure herbaric balm of the highest refinement.

Of all chemists and medicine vendors in Hongkong, Shanghai and the Far East, sole purveyors The Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., Leeds, England.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 9th to 16th November, 1921.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Day of Month	H.K. High Standard Time	Local Time	Day of Week	Day of Month	H.K. Low Standard Time	Local Time
Wed	9	5 13	5 7	Mon	11	11 22	11 16
Thurs	10	6 33	6 27	Tues	12	11 40	11 34
Fri	11	7 53	7 47	Wed	13	12 58	12 52
Satur	12	9 13	9 7	Thurs	14	1 16	1 10
Sun	13	10 33	10 27	Fri	15	2 34	2 28
Mon	14	11 53	11 47	Satur	16	3 52	3 46
Tues	15	1 13	1 7	Sun	17	5 10	5 4
Wed	16	2 33	2 27	Mon	18	6 28	6 22

NEW TEST OF SOBRIETY.

Can handwriting be regarded as a test of sobriety?

In a case at Westminster Police Court, where a man was charged with being drunk in charge of a motor-car, the magistrate (Mr. Francis) inclined to the belief that it could. A letter written by the defendant in the police cell asking a friend to stand as bail was shown to the magistrate and emphasised by counsel as not like the writing of a drunken man. The charge was dismissed.

"In case of a man's signature, even if he is very drunk," Mr. Gurin, the handwriting expert, told a *Daily Mail* reporter, "he may be able to get that right. But when it comes to writing several lines of matter, then any considerable degree of drunkenness is bound to affect the writing."

The muscular control exercised by a person writing his signature far exceeds the muscular control which the same person exerts in his ordinary writing. Consequently there will be distinct signs of absence of control in a letter of any length in the handwriting of a drunken man."

Most of the tests of sobriety are directed at discovering the amount of control which the subject retains over his muscular and nervous system.

"He may be required to repeat such phrases as 'Truly rural,' 'British Constitution,' 'The Leith police dismisseth us.' He may be required to walk along a line chalked on the floor or (and this is one of the crucial tests) to walk along a line chalked on the ceiling above his head."

"A GENTLEMAN."

The following extract is from the School Magazine of the Council's Boys School, Malden, Essex. "It is," says the Chief Scout, "a remarkable piece of expression for one so young, speaking to his talent, and, if I may say so, to a sympathetic education."

A GENTLEMAN.

A man's a man,
But every man
Is not a gentleman.
Those money men
Called "gentlemen"
Who go to work,
As mankind can,
Are but disguised as gentlemen.

A gentleman should be
A friend in need,
A brother to all
In sympathy.
Should scorn to covet wealth,
Or be filled with false ambitions
But show the Master's humble life
To all classes and conditions.

Once on this earth
A true gentleman trod;
Not as we
Off perverted to God;
But a friend to all
Who let him need;
And scorned all untruth
To his heavenly creed.
John Roseman (Standard 7, aged 14).



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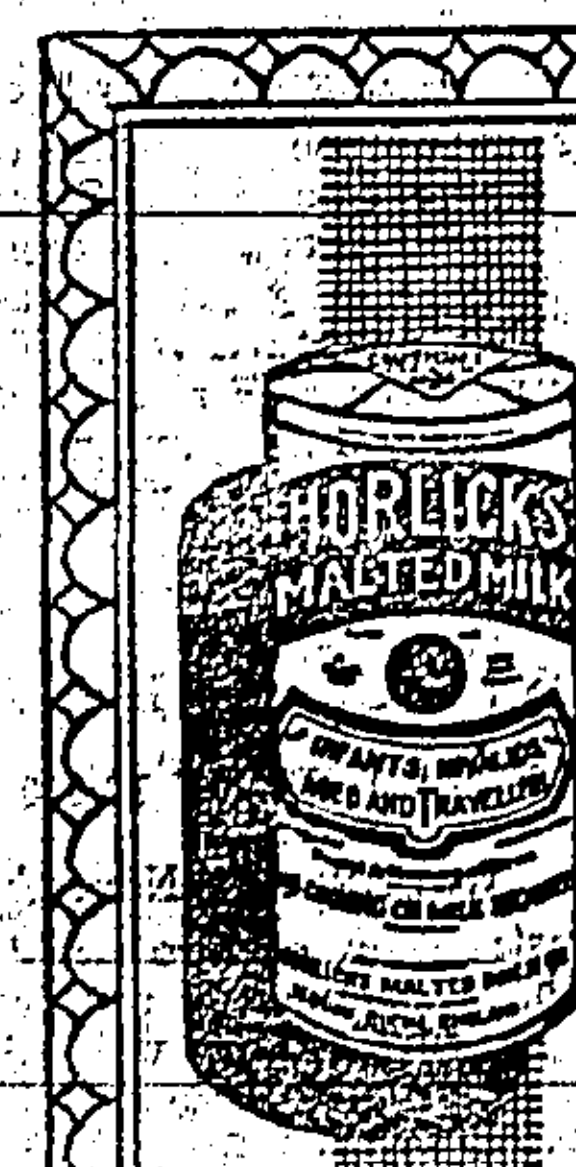
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 8th.

Arrivals *Apur*, British str., 2,031 tons, Capt. C. G. Cocklin, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo. — Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Huangung, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. G. S. Holmwood, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.

Hsinchang, Chinese str., 1,238 tons, Capt. A. R. C. Newburgh, from Tientsin, with a general cargo. — C. M. S. N. Co.

Kosho Maru, Japanese str., 2,410 tons, Capt. H. Nishiwaki, from Kobe and Moji, with a general cargo. — O.S.K.

Maungung, British str., 2,063 tons, Capt. A. C. Kennedy, from Sandakan, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.

Nanach, Chinese str., 417 tons, Capt. H. Carriers, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo. — Sik Hing & Co.

Providence, Norwegian str., 893 tons, Capt. Ulf, from Newchwang, with a general cargo. — Kwong Mow Tai.

West Jappa, American str., 5,688 tons, Capt. B. C. Eide, from Kobe, with a general cargo. — Frank Waterhouse.

Yungyung, British str., 818 tons, Capt. H. C. Kiddle, from Swatow, with a general cargo. — Cheong Yue S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

November 8th.

Apur, for Keelung.

Apur, for Singapore.

Huangung, for Bangkok.

Hsinchang, for Canton.

Kosho Maru, for Chioo.

Kosho Maru, for Singapore.

Lohore, for Shanghai.

Providence, for Canton.

Providence, for K. C. Wan.

Rhesus, for Singapore.

Rhesus, for Shanghai.

Seigo Maru, for Moji.

Suyung, for Saigon.

Taiyuan, for Sandakan.

Wancher, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Huangung*, on November 8th: Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Course and Capt. W. Forrester.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama on November 7th, at 10 a.m., left there at 3 p.m., and is due at Hongkong on November 15th, at 8 a.m.

The s.s. *Hoover State* sailed from Shanghai for Hongkong via Manila on November 8th, and is expected to arrive here on the 11th inst.

The China Mail s.s. *Nile* will sail for Singapore, Batavia and Sourabaya, at 3 p.m. on November 14th.

The P. & O. Co.'s *Karnata* left Shanghai for this port on November 8th, at 7 a.m., and is due here on November 11th at about 6 a.m.

The E. & A. s.s. *Arafura* arrived at Sydney on November 7th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 10th.

Bowen Castle (Dodwell-Castle line), due November 20th.

Dongola (P. & O.), due December 12th.

Eastern (E. & A.), due November 21st.

Empress of Japan, due November 15th.

Wesit (N.Y.K.), due November 27th.

Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 10th.

Neilore (P. & O.), due November 22nd.

Sonaki Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 18th.

Somali (P. & O.), due November 9th, about noon.

Tanda (B.I.), due November 17th.

Tairerias (Blue Funnel line), due November 27th.

Tenyo Maru (T.K.K.), due Nov. 18th.

Tsuyama Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 16th.

Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 19th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 8th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.79	30.08	30.06
Temperature	79	61	80
Humidity	78	28	17
Wind Direction	East	North	ENE
Force	2	3	2
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.10

Highest open-air Temperature on 7th ... 79.
Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th ... 68.

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S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Nov. 18th, Noon ... Dec. 7th

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... Dec. 8th, Noon ... Dec. 28th

S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Dec. 10th, Noon ... Jan. 2nd, 1932

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WEATHER REPORT.

November 8th at 10.05.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—A depression or typhoon in Lat. 8 deg. N. and Long. 120 deg. E., moving West; position uncertain.

November 8th at 12.02.—Pressure has decreased considerably over N.E. Japan owing to the approach of a depression from westward. It has increased considerably at Shanghai, the anticyclone having strengthened.

A depression or typhoon lies between the Philippines and Borneo, and is moving westward.

A typhoon has formed to the east of Yap. It is also moving westward.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

The anticyclone over China is nearly stationary.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 88.90 inches, against an average of 80.92 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District

Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock — (N.E. winds, strong; fine.

Formosa Channel — (N.E. gale.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamooka) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hain) No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

November 8th, 1931.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.	29.64	23	—	ENE	2	b
Nemuro	5 a.	29.76	—	—	SE	6	b
Hakodate	—	29.61	—	—	E	1	—
Tokio	—	29.75	—	—	NW	1	—
Kochi	—	29.68	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	—	30.04	—	—	ENE	5	b
Kagoshima	—	30.04	—	—	W	3	b
Oshima	—	30.12	—	—	NW	1	—
Naha	—	30.16	—	—	N	4	b
Ishigakijima	—	30.14	—	—	ENE	2	—
Bonin Island	—	30.04	—	—	N	1	—
Weihsaiwei	8 a.	30.14	46	84	NW	6	b
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.44	36	76	NW	2	b
Guzhou	—	30.40	44	100	NW	6	b
Sharp Peak	7 a.	30.37	68	94	SW	2	b
Amoy	8 a.	30.15	64	53	NE	2	b
Swatow	—	—	59	82	NE	1	b
Taihou	—	30.20	68	87	N	4	b
Taihu	—	30.05	63	—	—	0	b
Tainan	—	30.01	64	—	ENE	4	b
Koshun	—	29.99	73	—	NE	8	b
Pescadore	—	30.07	72	—	NE	7	b
Beacon	—	30.15	60	56	N	2	b
Hongkong	—	30.08	68	28	N	3	b
Gap Rock	—	30.16	—	—	NE	4	b
Macao	—	30.05	68	54	N	2	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apurri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.60	61	83	ENE	1	b
Legaspi	—	29.51	77	94	NE	2	b
Iloilo	—	29.79	61	98	NW	1	b
Surigao	—	29.78	77	98	E	1	b
Guam	—	29.78	79	98	SW	1	b
Yap	—	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Labuan	—	29.78	79	—	WNW	2	b
	8 a.	29.60	75	65	SE	6	b

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

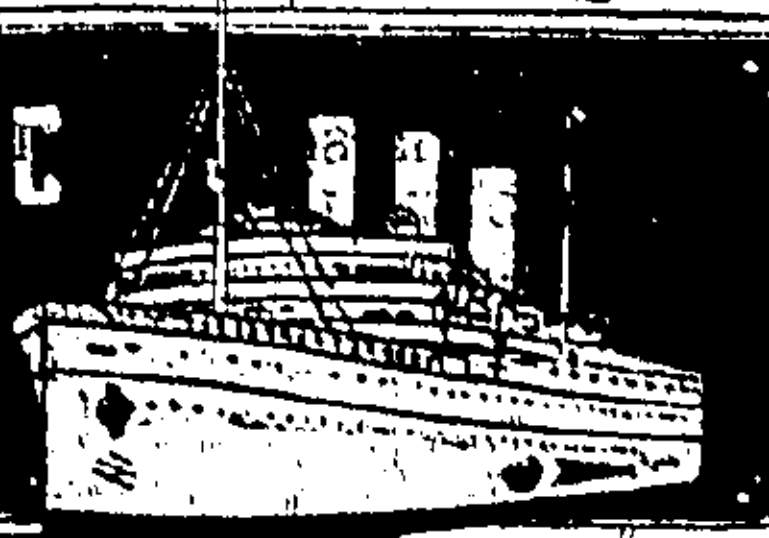
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

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Empress of Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
Monteagle	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
Empress of Japan	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
Empress of Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

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TENYO MARU	23,000	Nov. 27th
KOREA MARU	—	Dec. 7th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 18th
PERUSA MARU	2,000	Jan. 5th
TAITO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th

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THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUREOS AREA.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SEIYO MARU	—	Nov. 9th
RAKUYO MARU	—	Dec. 13th

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"WEST IVAN" ... sailing about 25th Nov.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILATHAP	JAVA	in port	9th Nov.	HAIIPHONG SAIGON BATAVIA
HWAH YAH	JAVA	8th Nov.	12th Nov.	AMOI/SHANGHAI
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	9th Nov.	14th Nov.	JAPAN via AMOI/SHAI
TJIBODAS	JAVA	11th Nov.	16th Nov.	JAVA via SAIG

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
FLAGRA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

S.S. "CITY OF DELHI"	10th Nov.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW"	10th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "KAZEMBE"	19th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER"	10th Feb.	London
S.S. "CITY OF RIMLA"	10th March	London

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or RINE & CO. CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KANSU"	via Suez Canal	25th Nov.
S.S. "KATUNA"	via Suez Canal	10th Dec.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI	"LIEUT. DE LA TOUR" (cargo-boat)	On or about 15th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KUBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" 11,000 "FALL LEAT" 10,000 "AGOR" 12,000	On or about 10th Nov. On or about 10th Nov. On or about 4th Dec.
MARSHALLS via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, P.F.F., COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"AMAZON" 11,000 "F. LEAT" 10,000	During 1st part Dec. During 1st part Dec.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740

R. BODENFUSER,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Pomeroy	FRIDAY, Nov. 11th at 2 p.m.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, Nov. 15th at 1 p.m.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. Couper	FRIDAY, Nov. 18th at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O., British India,
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,000	13th Nov. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"RYANZA"	7,000	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	5,200	4th Dec.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"BOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles London & Antwerp
"DINERA"	5,200	20th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELLOR"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	7th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"EGYPT"	7,941	18th Jan.	B'way, Marseilles, L'don. & Antp.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	31st Jan.	
"NAGOYA"	8,854	18th Feb.	
"KASHGAR"	8,840	4th Mar.	
"REYVA"	9,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,998	1st Apr.	
"NOYARA"	8,980	15th Apr.	
"KALYAN"	8,987	29th Apr.	
"PLASSY"	7,346	13th May	

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYLUS" 15th Nov. 1 p.m. Calcutta via Singapore, etc.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	12th Dec.	
Calls Sandakan			

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"LAHORE"	5,200	9th Nov. 10 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"BOMALI"	6,700	9th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	9th Nov. Noon.	Shanghai, Yokohama & Kobe
"TANDA"	7,000	19th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Cargo only.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and For. Said."ATLAS MARU" 15th Dec. Thursday.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" 13th Nov. Sunday.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"SAIGON MARU" 11th Nov. Friday.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER service.

"KIKEN MARU" 5th Dec. Monday.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand (via Pacific Islands).

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" 5th Nov. Saturday.

"AFRICA MARU" 22nd Nov. Wednesday.

"HAWAU MARU" 4th Dec. Sunday.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"SHUNKO MARU" 14th Nov. Monday.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ARGON MARU" 22nd Nov. Monday.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" 10th Nov. Thursday.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY calling at Marseilles.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 748

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is on board. Baggage Fares, cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For L.C. and passenger apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To	On
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	To S'g	10th Nov.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"SOOCHOW"	To S'g	10th Nov.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"YINGCHOW"	To S'g	10th Nov.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"KAIYONG"	To S'g	10th Nov.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"KUEICHOW"	To S'g	10th Nov.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"SHANSHI"	To S'g	10th Nov.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"SUIVANG"	To S'g	10th Nov.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"CHUSAN"	To S'g	10th Nov.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	To S'g	10th Nov.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai thrice weekly and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok, via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 86.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

OR VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

"WENATCHER"	10th Nov.	Arrived
S.S. "COAXET"	10th Nov.	Dec. 9th

For PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "MONTAGUE"	10th Nov.	Nov. 11th
S.S. "ABERCOSS"	10th Nov.	Dec. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Nov. 14th.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT. Sailing Nov. 15th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 3, LEE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WEST HIMROD" (via Panama) ... Second half of Nov.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPH	AGENTS	5th Floor, 5
2477 & 2478		Union Building.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON

and/or

NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... (via Suez) early Jan.

For Freight and this particulars apply to—

FURNER (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain),
St. George's Building.Telephone 1165.
Telegrams "Furner". [161]

